

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

COUNTRY Hungary
SUBJECT Economic - Transportation, communications industry, agriculture
HOW PUBLISHED Sociological - Labor productivity, consumer goods, health, publications
WHERE PUBLISHED Budapest
DATE PUBLISHED Third quarter 1952
LANGUAGE Hungarian

REPORT CD NO. []
DATE OF INFORMATION 1952
DATE DIST. 16 Feb 1953
NO. OF PAGES 17
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

STAT

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Statistikai Tajekoztato, No 3, 1952.

HUNGARIAN STATISTICAL REPORT ON
THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1952

[Comment: The following report is divided into six parts, covering the following fields: industry, agriculture, commerce, transportation and communication, social conditions and public hygiene, and culture.

Practically all figures are percentages.

It should be noted that no data is given on credit extension, currency circulation, foreign trade, employment, manpower, enrollment in schools and universities, vital statistics, mining, etc.]

I. INDUSTRY

Production

The production plan for the second quarter of 1952 was fulfilled 101.8 percent by heavy industry, 101.5 percent by light industry, 105.4 percent by the food industry, and 101.7 percent by the manufacturing industry as a whole. Output by the manufacturing industry in the second quarter of 1952 showed an increase of 23.5 percent over the second quarter of 1951. Corresponding increases for the same period were: 29.6 percent for heavy industry, 10.9 percent for light industry, and 33.7 percent for the food industry. Figures for specific industries are given in the following table.

CLASSIFICATION									
<u>RESTRICTED</u>									
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI							

RESTRICTED

STAT

Second Quarter 1952 Production

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u> (1951 = 100)
Mining	123.1
Metallurgy	120.8
Machine production	137.3
Building materials	124.7
Textile	110.3
Clothing	114.0

During the first half of 1952, production of the manufacturing industry showed an increase of 26.8 percent as compared with the first half of 1951. During the same period, national enterprises operating under local councils increased their output by 94.2 percent and artisans' cooperatives by 150.4 percent.

Second-quarter figures for important commodities are given in the following table:

Production of Important Commodities, Second Quarter 1952

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u> (1951 = 100)
Coal	122.7
Iron and steel	115.8
Castings	122.1
Rolled steel bars	123.1
Rolled profile steel	85.1
Lathes	102.4
Locomotives	96.9
Railroad freight cars	104.5
Trucks	276.1
Motor bicycles	148.8
Bicycles	118.3
Diesel motors	382.8
Agricultural machines	108.7
Radio receiving sets	200.4

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u> (1951 = 100)
Electric power	119.7
Truck tires	131.7
Bricks	146.8
Cement	112.0
Cotton cloth	104.8
Silk stockings	120.9
Cotton stockings	134.2
Leather shoes	117.4
Flour	147.9
Cigarettes	141.1
Sweets	145.2
Soap	120.6
Meat, fat, and lard	113.3
Matches	101.1

Large amounts of special bar steel, steel band, steel sheet, forged steel, steam turbines, passenger automobile motors, drills, disk harrows, cotton dresses, knit goods, children's shoes, women's coats, men's shirts, beer, and cooking oil were produced in excess of plan quotas during the second quarter.

On the other hand, the quotas were not fulfilled in crude steel, electro-steel, ships' boilers, steam engines, motor trains [diesel-electric consists?], caterpillar tractors, machine oil, acetone, flannel, underwear materials, silk cloth, plywood, burned lime, and burned tiles.

The flow of work in industry remains unsatisfactory. While there was some improvement, month-end rush work persisted in most enterprises. The Kobanyai Textilgyar (Kobanya Textile Factory), for example, produced in August 17.2 percent of its total output for the month in the first, 34.3 percent in the second, and 48.5 percent in the third 10 days. The situation was similar in the Goldberger Textilikeszito es Nyomovallalat (Goldberger Textile Processing and Printing Enterprise), where the corresponding percentages were: 15.8, 29.7, and 54.5. As a result of the end-of-the-month rush work, quality was inferior and overtime work was frequent, leading to wage payments in excess of the wage fund.

While production costs declined, the enterprises generally failed to fulfill their cost-reduction plans. Capital investments showed a heavy increase during the period under review. Total investments increased by 27.6 percent, with the manufacturing industry representing 37.4 percent which, in turn, was composed of increases of 93.3 percent in heavy industry, 4.8 percent in light industry, and 1.9 percent in the food industry [base period not stated].

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Many new plants were placed in operation during the quarter, including the Tiszamenti Vegyiművek (Tisza Region Chemical Works), Malyi Teglagyar (Maly Brick Factory), the 700-cubic-meter furnace at Diosgyor, and the 120-kilowatt Ajka-Sojtor and Kobanya-Sztalinvaros power lines. Preparations were also made for placing the Hajdusagi Gyogyszergyar (Hajdu Megye Pharmaceutical Factory) in operation.

In addition, numerous plants were enlarged and modernized. The assembly and machining shop of the Melyfuroberendezesek Gyara (Deep-Drilling Equipment Factory), the steel-castings-cleaning building of the Voros Csillag Traktorgyar (Red Star Tractor Factory), and the new mechanical drying department of the Bekescsaba Teglagyar (Bekescsaba Brick Factory) were completed.

In mining, several new high-performance mining machines, Soviet-type mining combines, loading machines, etc., were placed in operation.

A number of important investment projects were started, such as the 100-cubic-meter open-hearth furnace at Sztalinvaros and the 180-cubic-meter open-hearth furnace in the metallurgical works of the MAVAG (Magyar Allami Vas, Acel es Gepgyar, Hungarian State Iron, Steel, and Machine Factory), a new assembly hall and office building at the MAVAG, the 120-kilowatt Kisigmánd-Komarom power line, and the Veszpremi Kenyergyar (Veszprem Bread Factory).

Building Industry

The entire building industry fulfilled its second-quarter plan 95.8 percent; specifically, the aboveground building industry showed 107.3 percent and the subsurface building industry 80.1 percent plan fulfillment. The value of production in the entire building industry showed an increase of 23.5 percent over the second quarter of 1951. The relative increase amounted to 24.3 percent in the aboveground and 22 percent in the subsurface building industry.

Percentage of plan fulfillment for building enterprises are shown by the following table:

Plan Fulfillment of Building Enterprises Operating Under the Various Ministries, Second Quarter 1952	
<u>Supervisory Authority</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment in Percent</u>
Ministry of Building	107.0
Ministry of Transportation	76.7
Ministry of Mining and Power	118.6
Local councils	94.8

The building industry continued to lag behind in the completion of important building projects. Although it turned over numerous large projects to the country's national economy, some of the projects, for example the locomotive repair shop and foundry at Sztalinvaros, the three assembly halls of the cable factory, and the building of the Ajka miner's schools, were not completed on time.

Labor Productivity

The productivity of labor increased in the manufacturing and building industries. In general, labor discipline improved in the manufacturing

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

industry and absenteeism decreased. However, labor discipline, both in absenteeism and arbitrary change of employment, remained unsatisfactory throughout the building industry.

Figures for second-quarter per-capita production are as follows:

Production Per Capita, Second Quarter 1952	
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u> (1951 = 100)
Manufacturing	111.6
Mining	113.3
Metallurgy	113.8
Machine production	118.3
Textile	103.8
Clothing	94.9
Building	122.6

Work Competition

During the second quarter of 1952, the workers accomplished new successes in the various work movements.

In the "Economize in Investments" movement the following savings were accomplished (in 1,000 Forints):

Enterprises

Metallurgical and machine building enterprises	99,684
Light industrial enterprises	14,822
Enterprises, farms, and machine stations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture	31,224

A powerful work-contest movement got under way in honor of Constitution Day (20 August), both in the cities and the rural areas, and the industrial workers made splendid pledges for the overfulfillment of third-quarter plans. New forms of contests and pledges were created, such as the joint pledges of the Borsod metallurgical workers, the Nograd miners, and the building workers of the Sztalin Vasmu (Stalin Ironworks) and Sztalinvaros. The contests produced outstanding results and Constitution Day gave a powerful impetus to labor.

On Constitution Day, the workers of the Közepdunantuli Szenbanyaszati Troszt (Middle Trans-Danubian Coal-Mining Trust) pledged to produce 7,537 tons of coal in excess of their plan by Miners' Day (7 September) and redeemed their promise by producing an excess of 9,500 tons of coal by 19 August. In the course of this contest the Ajkai Szenbanya Vallalat (Ajka Coal-Mining Enterprise) was in first place, fulfilling its pledge on 12 August and the Varpalotai Szenbanya (Varpalota Coal Mine) was second best.

- 5 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

The workers of the Diosgyor machine factory of DIMAVAG (Diosgyori Magyar Allami Vas-, Acel-, es Gepgyar, Diosgyor Hungarian State Iron, Steel, and Machine Works) pledged to exceed their quota 1,300,000 forints by 20 August and met their promise by an excess production of 2,548,000 forints, or almost double the original pledge.

The following table shows the increase in number of Stakhanovites, June 1952 over June 1951:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number of Stakhanovites</u>	
	<u>Jun 1951</u>	<u>Jun 1952</u>
Heavy industry	7,813	17,602
Light industry	3,303	10,259
Food industry	619	1,728
Ministerial industry [?]	11,735	29,589

Innovation Movement

Innovations submitted in the first half of 1952 showed an increase of 19.1 percent as compared with the first half of 1951. The development of the movement is indicated even more clearly by the number of the innovations accepted, placed into operation, and under exchange of experience, as well as by the economic results expected:

Results of the Innovation Movement, First Half 1952

	<u>Jan 1951</u>	<u>Jan 1952</u>
Innovations submitted	129,307	154,084
Innovations accepted	59,649	77,722
Innovations placed in operation	46,803	64,418
Innovations under exchange of experience	10,913	40,431
Economic results expected (forints)	617,319,566	821,231,590
Fees paid for innovations (forints)	16,547,370	55,929,028

As will be seen from the foregoing, the number of innovations under exchange of experience shows a heavy increase. This indicates the fact that processes initiated by the Stakhanovites have been widely disseminated.

II. AGRICULTURE

Planting was completed on time in the second quarter of 1952. The utilization of acreage was more favorable than in the previous year. The area

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

planted in winter barley, which has a higher yield than spring barley, was increased by 90,000 cadastral yokes and the area planted in rough fodder by 100,000 cadastral yokes. The area planted in cotton now approaches 80,000 cadastral yokes. Increases were also made in the areas devoted to fibrous and other industrial plants, rice, tobacco, and, particularly, vegetables.

A large number of machines was added to the stock of the state farms and machine stations, including 1,146 tractors, 575 binders, 373 harvester combines, and thousands of agricultural implements.

The pig stock increased considerably in comparison with the first quarter of 1952 both in the socialized and private sectors, as shown by the following table:

Pig Stock, 30 June 1952

<u>Classification</u>	<u>State Farms</u>	<u>Producers' Cooperatives</u>	<u>Private Farms</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(18 June 1951 = 100)			
Pigs	177.4	194.3	103.4	115.8
Sows included in above	213.3	187.2	118.4	133.9

During the quarter under review, the socialized sector of agriculture continued to grow in strength.

State Farms

The total area of state farms increased by 41.4 percent and their arable area by 42.8 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1951. The percentage increase in livestock was even greater. The number of fattened cattle and pigs rose by 57 and 70 percent, respectively, while the poultry stock increased by 31.6 percent.

Livestock on State Farms, Second Quarter 1952

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
	(30 June 1951 = 100)		
30 September 1951	107.8	105.7	95.0
31 December 1951	118.4	125.0	104.7
31 March 1952	144.7	135.1	125.2
30 June 1952	174.1	175.1	124.2

Milk production during the second quarter of 1952 increased by 76.3 percent as compared with the corresponding period in 1951. The daily average milk yield increased by 24.6 percent during the same period.

- 7 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Milk and egg production in the second quarter of 1952 is shown in the following table:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Milk Production</u> (second quarter 1951 = 100)	<u>Egg Production</u> (second quarter 1951 = 100)
Third quarter 1951	103.2	54.8
Fourth quarter 1951	106.4	29.0
First quarter 1952	142.9	145.2
Second quarter 1952	176.3	229.0

The areas planted in fruit trees and vineyards increased by 48.9 and 64.5 percent, respectively. The combined tractor and towing-car stock showed an increase of 41.3 percent. Figures are given in the following table:

Tractor and Towing-Car Stock of State Farms

<u>Date</u>	<u>Tractors</u> (30 June 1951 = 100)	<u>Towing Cars</u> (30 June 1951 = 100)
30 September 1951	104.9	112.1
31 December 1951	113.5	116.1
31 March 1952	117.9	114.1
30 June 1952	135.5	170.3

Soil-breaking work in the state farms was performed on nearly 700,000 cadastral yokes by tractors.

Producers' Cooperatives

Over 600 new producers' cooperatives were formed during the last 12 months [source published third quarter 1952]. The area of cooperatives increased by over 500,000 cadastral yokes and the number of member families by over 60,000. The level of farming in the cooperatives also showed an advance. Some of the cooperatives achieved a grain crop of 18 quintals per cadastral yoke, while even the best individual peasants in the vicinity harvested less than 10 quintals. The Zalka Mate Termelőszövetkezet (Mate Zalka Producers' Cooperative) of Kunszentmarton, for example, averaged 23 quintals of winter barley.

Currently, the producers' cooperatives own 13.9 percent of the country's total land capable of cultivation and 17.7 percent of the total arable land.

The income of members far exceeds that of independent peasants. For example, Karoly Peter, member of the Beke Termelőszövetkezet (Peace Producers' Cooperative) of Urom, together with his family, last year earned 952 work units, for which he received over 38 quintals of wheat, the same quantity of corn, 23 quintals of barley, 27 quintals of potatoes, 4 quintals of rye, 28 quintals of fodder turnip, 952 liters of wine, and 6,664 forints cash. Encouraged by the

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

results of the good cooperatives, new cooperatives are being formed in large numbers and the independent peasants are joining the old cooperatives in masses. In Hajdu Megye, for example, over 800 independent peasant families with 5,000 cadastral yokes of land either joined existing cooperatives or formed new ones.

Machine Stations

The machine stations are extending increasing help to agriculture. The number of harvester combines increased by 250 percent, reapers 25 percent, and threshing machines 45 percent in the machine stations during the last 12 months. The following table gives second-quarter data on machine stations:

<u>Specification</u>	<u>Second Quarter 1951 = 100</u>
Total work performed by machine stations	149.5
Work performed by tractors	145.7
Performance per tractor	130.0

Forestry

The 2-year afforestation plan is being carried out vigorously and 16,500 cadastral yokes were planted in trees during the spring of 1952. The production plan of state farms for the second quarter of 1952 was fulfilled 126.7 percent in industrial wood and 134.2 percent in railroad-tie production.

Harvesting Competition in Honor of Constitution Day

The overwhelming majority of working peasants fulfilled the compulsory grain-surrender obligations. As of 18 August, the 19 counties as a whole fulfilled the grain delivery quotas 94.7 percent. Seven counties exceeded their quotas, while seven others met their obligations over 90 percent. The title of "Best Town of the Country" went to Gutorfolde, Zala Megye, which fulfilled its obligation 477 percent. Among the producers' cooperatives the best three were Alkotmany (Constitution) of Tarnamera (474 percent), Gyozelem (Victory) of Egeraracs (281 percent), and Viharsarok (Storm Corner) of Endrod (252 percent). The vander banners of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of the Interior, together with a cash award of 50,000 forints, were adjudicated to Vas Megye.

In the threshing contest of state farms, the first place was won by the state farm of Boly, which fulfilled its plan 315 percent. The title of "Best Machine Station of the Country" was awarded to the machine station at Nagykallo, Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye.

On 7 September, free marketing privilege in all grain products was restored in the entire country.

III. COMMERCE

Trade in commodities continued to increase in the second quarter of 1952, as shown in the following table:

Retail Trade Turnover, Second Quarter 1952

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Second Quarter 1951 = 100</u>
State retail trade	108.5
Cooperative retail trade	110.9

- 9 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

The amount of agricultural products continued to increase and prices for certain commodities decreased, as indicated in the following table:

Reduction in Prices for Certain Food Items at Budapest
in Second Quarter 1952 Relative to Second Quarter 1951

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Reduction (in percent)</u>
Fat	
Edible oil	20
Poultry	34
Eggs	30
Potatoes	12
	14

Sales in many commodities increased considerably, as the following table shows.

Sales in Certain Commodities, Second Quarter 1952

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Second Quarter 1951 = 100</u>
Fat	
Cigarettes	120.4
Cotton cloth	122.7
Leather shoes	134.0
Kitchenware	147.2
Babies' clothes	151.8
Sports goods, toys	123.1
	147.7

The number of retail stores as well as of employees increased. Female employees represented 50.1 percent of the entire personnel of retail stores in the second quarter of 1952 as against 43.7 percent a year earlier.

The collection plan of the Ministry of Produce Collection was in general fulfilled in the second quarter of 1952; this is shown by the following table:

Plan Fulfillment of the Ministry of Produce Collection,
Second Quarter 1952

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Fulfillment (in percent)</u>
Bread grain	
Poultry	122.6
Milk	117.4
Young pigs	111.6
	290.4

- 10 -

RESTRICTED

STAT



RESTRICTED

STAT

Although 93,000 more fattened pigs and 7,000 more cattle were delivered than a year earlier, the quotas in these items were not fulfilled. Deliveries exceeded first quarter 1951 figures by 23 million eggs, 39 million liters of milk, and 206 carloads of poultry.

IV. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The Hungarian State Railroad fulfilled its transportation plan 101.7 percent. Freight and passenger traffic increased 30.2 and 5.4 percent, respectively, as compared with the second quarter of 1951. By the use of Soviet methods, daily loadings were increased:

Average Daily Loadings in Important Commodities, Second Quarter 1952

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Second Quarter 1951 = 100</u>
Coal	117.8
Oil	135.0
Cement	105.6
Gravel	132.9
Bread grains	132.7

During the first 6 months of 1952, freight traffic was 26 percent in excess of that during the first half of 1951, while passenger traffic showed a 9 percent increase during the same period. During the summer months, the amount of freight transported was greater than in the peak autumn season last year.

The Hungarian State Railroad underwent considerable development during the last 12-month period. Its fleet of cars was increased and modernized; new, important lines were added to the network; the No 303 locomotive with automatic firing, one of the prides of Hungarian industry, was completed; the locomotives in the Ferenc Varos (Budapest) marshaling yard were equipped with, and are guided by, radio; the Miskolc marshaling yard was enlarged; the new Kunszentmarton-Lakitelek railroad line was placed in operation; and 10 new bridges and several modern equipment items were placed in service.

On Railroad Day this year, 490 railroad employees were decorated, and awards totaling 210,000 forints were distributed. Up to the present, eight railroad employees were awarded the Kossuth Prize.

During the peak autumn traffic this year, the amount of freight to be transported will be 20-25 percent greater than a year ago. Freight forwarding was helped by the 2,000-ton movement, by which 42 average trains per day were saved. The best railroad establishments in the second quarter of 1952 were: (1) Eszaki Jaromujavito (Northern Vehicle Repair Shop); (2) Kaposvari allomas (Kaposvar railroad station); Nyiregyhazi futohaz (Nyiregyhaza roundhouse); and (4) Budapest-Ferencvarosi osztalymernokseg (the section engineering department of the Budapest-Ferenc Varos marshaling yard).

- 11 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

City Traffic

The municipal streetcar and autobus lines fulfilled their passenger transportation plans 100.9 and 112.9 percent, respectively, in the second quarter of 1952. These results are 6.1 and 30.2 percent, respectively, in excess of the corresponding figures for the second quarter of 1951.

City Transportation in Budapest, Second Quarter 1952

	Units (in 1,000)	Index (1951 = 100)
Streetcar lines		
Number of passengers	181,288	106.1
Number of passenger-kilometers	1,198,639	107.2
Autobus lines		
Number of passengers	36,535	130.2
Number of passenger-kilometers	209,210	130.2
Trolley bus passenger traffic, car-kilometers	592	130.3

Long-Distance Autobus Traffic

The number of passengers transported by long-distance busses in the second quarter of 1952 increased by 32.9 as compared with the second quarter of 1951, while passenger-kilometers showed an increase of 47 percent during the same period.

Truck Traffic

In the second quarter of 1952, the truck-transportation plan was fulfilled 108.2 percent and the quantity of goods transported by trucks increased by 48.4 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1951:

Truck Transportation, Second Quarter 1952

	Second Quarter 1951 = 100
Weight of merchandise transported	126.8
Number of freight-kilometers	153.2

[The discrepancy between 48.4 percent mentioned in the preceding paragraph and the index of 126.8 in the above table is not explained.]

Postal Traffic

Postal Traffic, Second Quarter 1952

	Second Quarter 1951 = 100
Registered mail	135.1
Telegrams sent	129.0
Local telephone calls	126.4
Long-distance telephone calls	126.1

- 12 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

V. SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND PUBLIC HYGIENE

The number of workers and employees in all branches of the national economy continued to increase in the second quarter of 1952. The number of persons engaged in the manufacturing and building industries showed an increase of 74,000, including 39,000 women, during the last 12-month period.

The wage fund in the manufacturing industry, after deduction of the wage increase of 1 December, is currently 22.8 percent greater than in the second quarter of 1951.

Institutions of Hygiene

The help which the people's democracy has extended to the working population since liberation is practically immeasurable. It includes social insurance, special allowances in kind, and a long list of institutions of hygiene.

Public hygiene was considerably aided by the large number of new district medical offices and dispensaries. The number of practicing medical doctors has increased by 12 percent since liberation. In the second quarter of 1952, a hospital for tubercular surgery was opened at Debrecen and at the same time dispensaries were established at Varpalota and Sztalinvaros.

Day Nurseries, Homes for the Aged

Prior to liberation, only eight towns and 19 cities had day nurseries, while on 1 January 1952 the corresponding figures were 43 towns and 38 cities.

Day Nursery Data

<u>Dates</u>	<u>No of Nurseries</u>	<u>No of Pupils</u>
	(31 December 1950	= 100)
31 December 1951	132.9	169.2
30 June 1952	169.2	174.6

Since liberation until 1 January 1952, over 100 towns and cities built homes for the aged and the number of inmates increased by 55 percent during the same period.

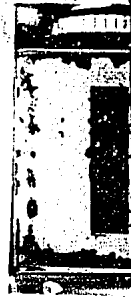
City and Town Development

The area of public gardens and parks has been gradually increased since liberation. In Budapest, public gardens comprised 195 cadastral yokes on 31 March 1952 and parks 592 cadastral yokes in the first quarter of 1952. The number of playgrounds in Budapest increased from 180 in the first quarter of 1951 to 197 in the first quarter of 1952. The corresponding increase in the province amounted to 23.7 percent.

Roads and sidewalks in cities and towns, excluding Budapest, were increased in length as follows during the second quarter of 1952:

<u>Type of Road, Sidewalk</u>	<u>Length (in km)</u>	<u>Surface (in 1,000 sq m)</u>
Hard-surface roads	650	3,360
Hard-surface sidewalks	550	700

- 13 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

The water supply of the Hungarian cities and villages was criminally neglected by the capitalistic system and it will be the task of the people's democracy to create the necessary facilities. Current statistics show that much has already been accomplished:

Length of Water-Supply Pipes on 1 January 1952

<u>Classification</u>	<u>1945 = 100</u>
Towns	124
Cities, excluding Budapest	111
Total, excluding Budapest	114

For the water supply of localities which cannot be serviced by waterworks, 979 artesian wells, 27.7 percent of which were built in 1951, have been placed in operation since liberation.

Sewers have been built in 16 towns and 28 cities since liberation.

Length of Sewer Net on 1 January 1952

<u>Classification</u>	<u>1945 = 100</u>
Towns	117
Cities, excluding Budapest	109
Total, excluding Budapest	111

Under the Five-Year Plan, all towns will be provided with electricity. The progress achieved in 1951 is shown in the following table:

Number of Towns Electrified

<u>Population</u>	<u>1 January 1951</u> (Pre-Liberation status = 100)	<u>1 January 1952</u>
500	170	215
500-1,000	157	188
1,001-2,000	148	177
2,001-5,000	135	150
Over 5,000	116	123
Total towns	131	146
Cities, excluding Budapest	118	123
Total towns and cities, excluding Budapest	125	136

- 14 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

VI. CULTURE

Book Publication

During the second quarter of 1952, 3,852 works were published as against 3,078 in the second quarter of 1951, showing an increase of 25.1 percent:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Breakdown of Works Published</u>	
	<u>No of Works</u>	
	<u>Second Quarter 1952</u>	<u>Second Quarter 1951</u>
Books	752	450
Pamphlets	704	593
Notes	2,077	1,805
Special printings	166	72
Music	147	151
Pictures and maps	6	7
Totals	3,852	3,078

The number of textbooks published in the second quarter of 1952 showed an increase of 77.8 percent in comparison with the second quarter of 1951. The number of scientific works increased by 23.8 percent, educational works 444.4 percent, and technical works 148.1 percent during the same period.

Among the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the ninth volume of Stalin's Works, as well as a number of general literary works, was published in sizable printings:

Largest Printings, Second Quarter 1952

<u>Titles</u>	<u>No of Copies</u>
<u>Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, Proletarian Internationalism</u>	20,000
<u>Stalin's Works, ninth volume</u>	50,200
<u>Ferenc Mora, Our Daily Bread</u>	10,200
<u>Pushkin, The Captain's Daughter</u>	10,000
<u>Gogol', Dead Souls</u>	10,000

- 15 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Daily and Periodical Press

Data on the Daily and Periodical Press

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Second Quarter 1952</u>	<u>Second Quarter 1951</u>
Number of daily newspapers	20	20
Number of periodicals	429	342
Total copies of daily newspapers, in million	88.7	84
Total copies of periodicals, in million	36.8	37.2

Theater

Theater attendance increased from 634,000 to 734,000 in Budapest and from 262,000 to 320,000 in the province during the second quarter of 1952 as compared with the second quarter of 1951. Attendance at opera performances increased from 174,000 to 315,000 in Budapest and from 21,000 to 29,000 in the province during the same period.

Cinema

The cultural revolution resulted in the wide dissemination of small-width [16-millimeter?] films and the thousandth small-width cinema was placed in operation on 9 June.

Cultural Centers and Public Libraries

At the end of the second quarter of 1952, a total of 1,939 cultural centers were in operation. Eight at Budapest and 670 new cultural centers in the province were opened during the quarter under review.

The number of local public libraries increased from 2,284 on 30 June 1951 to 3,116 on 30 June 1952. For the country as a whole, the public libraries had 179.4 books per 1,000 of population in the villages in the second quarter of 1952, as compared with 109.6 books a year earlier.

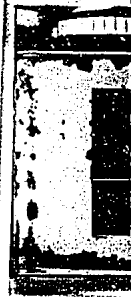
Radio Subscribers

The number of radio subscribers increased from 651,000 (including 7,881 wired radio subscribers) on June 1951 to 801,000 (67,938 wired radio subscribers) on 30 June 1952. The number of families per radio receiving set showed the following increase:

	<u>No of Families per Set</u>
1948	5.0
1949	4.4
1950	4.1
1951	3.5*
1952 (first half)	2.9*

* Includes wired radio subscribers

- 16 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Among the wired radio subscribers, the number of rural subscribers increased by 45 percent during the last 12 months. The total number increased nearly a hundredfold in the same period.

Sports

Sports activities are being made accessible to the widest circles of the population. The sports areas, as well as equipment, are available free of charge. The number of sports club members increased from 426,000 to 725,000 during the first half of 1952.

As a result of the expansion of the MHK (Munkara, Harcra Kesz, Ready for Work and Fight) movement, many sports became popular among the youth. The number of participants in the most popular sports during the second quarter of 1952 is shown in the following table (in thousands):

Soccer	78
Volleyball	45
Table tennis	38
Gymnastics	19
Swimming	16
Chess	34
Other sports	39

- E N D -

- 17 -

RESTRICTED